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Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

The focus of this presentation is to provide CWSs with a guide for developing a good Local Drought Management Plan

It fits into the State's Drought Management Plan.

Drought Management Plan

Drought Responses

Program Phase	State and Federal Actions	Local Actions		
and Conditions		Public Water Suppliers	Industrial	Agricultural and Self- Supplied
Normal Conditions		•		
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Emergency Management				
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What do CWSs need most to do? What would they most like to avoid?

In other words, "What can go wrong for a water system?"

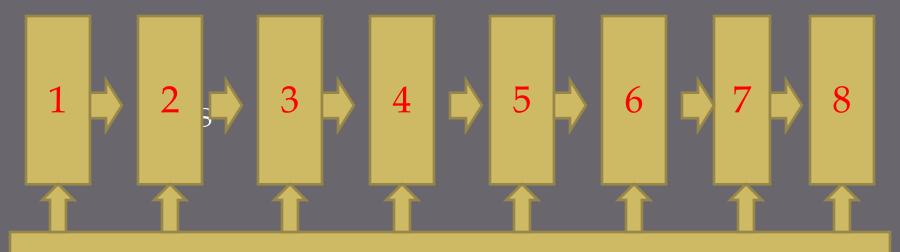
Rules Currently Require CWSs

- To have an approved EOP (Emergency Operation Plan). An EOP must address drought.
- In addition, CWSs must have 24 hours storage
- Plan for expansion if they exceed 80% of capacity

A Drought Management Plan Can Help A CWS:

- Minimize adverse affects
- Make the best use of available water
- Allow for predictability and equitability
- Provide a basis for management decisions (why and when things are done)

8 Steps in Developing a Management Plan



Public Participation

Public input may need to be included in several steps, not just plan adoption.

Step 1 - Preplanning

- Authority and Status to Plan.
- Risks and Purpose of the Drought Management Plan.
- Drought Management Plan within the Context of an EOP.



Step 2 - Organizing the Process

- Create a Planning Committee, Task Force,
 Individual or Other Group.
- Delineate a Planning Process (Comprehensive, Fair, Orderly, Reasonable, Functional).
- Consider Public Involvement Public Review.
- Identification of Goals and Priorities

Health (Medical, Nursing Homes, Sanitation).

Safety (Fire Protection).

Environment (Erosion, Aquatic Habitat).

Economic (Industry Process, Cooling, Business).

Recreation (Pools, Athletic Fields, Golf Courses).

Sanitation (20 psi throughout distribution system).

Step 3 - Identify Existing Plans, Partnerships, Policies & Procedures

Existing Emergency Operations Plans and Drought Management Plans.

Interconnections, Mutual Aid Agreements and Backup Sources.

Ordinances, Policies, Legal Requirements.

Step 4 - Coordinate with State and Regional Agencies

- Identify Regional Stakeholders.
 - TVA, Corps of Engineers, NPS, other CWSs, Development Districts, Regional Authorities
- Clarify and Resolve Conflicts.
 - Municipal waste water discharges (NPDES)
 - Industrial waste water discharges
 - Critical environmental habitats
 - Stream Classifications and ARAP requirements
 - Reservoir Operation Guides

Step 5 - Plan the Management Phases

- Use Risks
- Source Risks and "Triggerpoints"

Reservoir (Major River and Tributary).

Run-of-River (First Order and Lower Order Streams).

Groundwater (wells and springs.

Public Water System (Purchase Systems - Cascading Declines).

Ponds, Cisterns and Other Sources.

Complaints (Pressure, Out-of-Water, etc.)

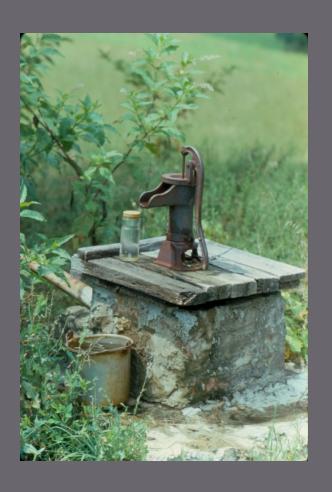
Forestry – Fire Hazard.

Soil Moisture.

Phased Management

PWSs Must Consider Their Goals in Developing Management Phases

- Normal
- Alert
- Voluntary Reductions
- Mandatory Restrictions
- Emergency Management



CWSs Must Assess Water Use Demands

Base Demands

- Domestic Residential, Nursing Homes
- Hospitals
- Commercial
- Industrial

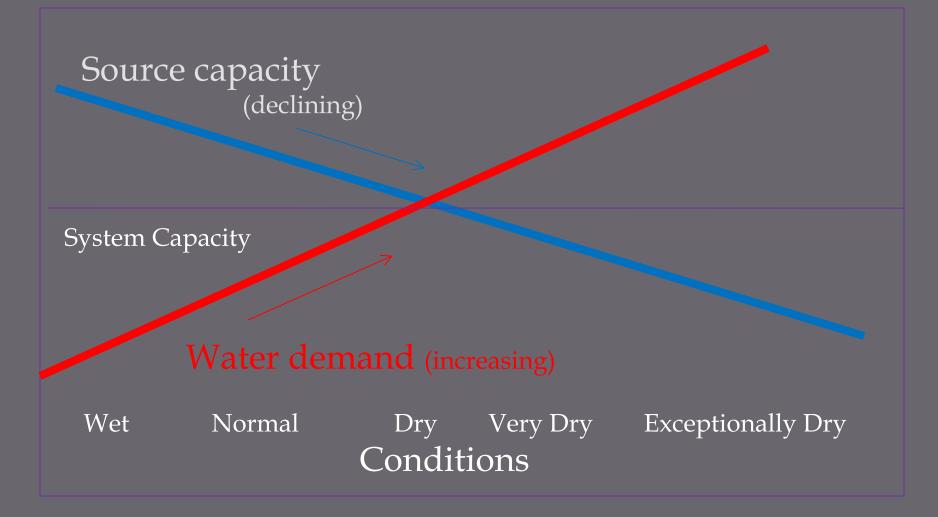
Seasonal Demands

- Lawn Watering
- Golf Course Irrigation
- Swimming Pool
- Agriculture (Truck crops, Livestock, Dairy due to normal sources drying up)

CWSs Must Consider Source-Related Risks

- Source Capacity
- Diversity of Sources (Surface, Spring, Well, PWSs and Cascading Declines)
- Hydraulic capacity (treatment capacity, pumping and transmission capacity, storage capacity)
- Vulnerability to other risks (spills, etc.)
- Emergency Management Provisions In-Place

Water Systems Must Balance Supply and Demand



Potential Water Quality Problems Related To Drought

- Algal blooms Resulting in Taste and Odor problems and additional treatment
- Temperature Resulting in Chlorine Dissipation
- Waste Assimilation Inability of sources to assimilate making treatment more difficult

Potential Trigger-Points

- Water in storage
- Inadequate water pressure
- Level of demand, especially peak demand
- Declining source capacity (including purchased water sources)
- Water quality complaints

(Systems will have more than one.)

Define Use Classes Essential 1st Uses

- Domestic Drinking Water
- Hospital and other health care facilities
- Nursing Homes
- Sanitation
- Fire Fighting
- Pet Drinking Water



Non-Essential Water Uses

- Lawn watering
- Car Washing (Non-Commercial)
- Vehicle Washing Facilities (Non-Recycling)
- Driveway, Sidewalk and Patio Washing
- Golf Courses (Fairways)
- Fountains



Restrictions in Time of Day

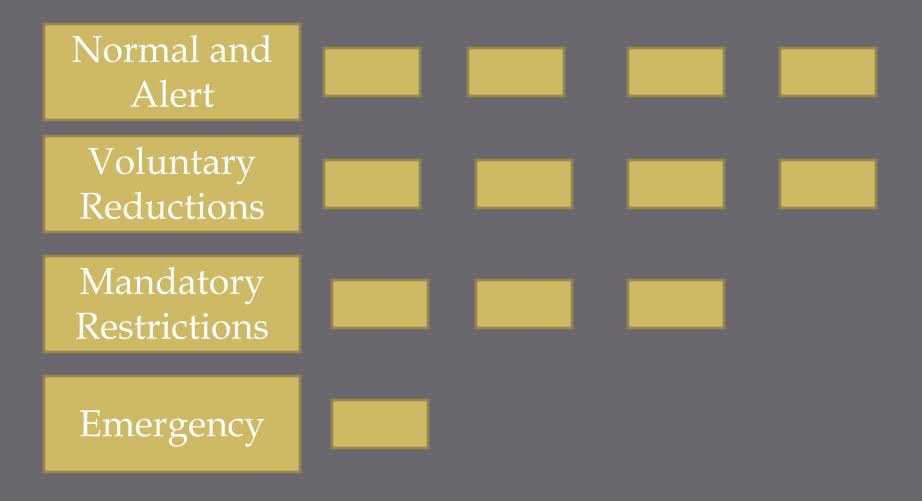
where there are hydraulic issues

- Golf Courses (allow watering of greens between 8 pm and 6 am)
- Garden Watering (allow between 8 pm and 6 am)
- Watering of athletic fields, trees and shrubs to sustain plant material (allow between 8 pm and 6 am)
- Filling or refilling of swimming pools (allow between 8 pm and 6 am)
- Commercial vehicle washing facilities (allow between 8 pm and 6 am)

Rationing and Pricing

- Based on a per capita amount (registration)
- A percent of the previous year's usage (can be a software issue)
- Alternative rate structures (can be a software issue)
- Based on a percent of a previous average month's use
- (Consider other tools for reducing water use, not just use restrictions uses. Livestock do not need potable water. Work with agricultural community.)

Restricted Water Uses



 Evaluate the water demand of targeted uses to meet reduction goals.

Step 6 - Plan for Implementation Activities

- Monitoring Supply (Sources, Hydraulic, etc)
- Monitoring Demand (Seasonal, Daily, Use)
- Balancing Supply and Demand
- Water Quality (Complaints, T&O)
- Trigger-points and Phases
- Public Notice Plan and Phase Activation
- Compliance and Enforcement (Warnings, Shutoffs, etc.)
- Resources Staff, vehicles, mail-outs, etc.

Assess ManagementPhases

- Available Staff and Equipment (to monitor restrictions, read meters, etc.)
- Standby or Alternative Rate Structures and/or Rationing Schemes have been established
- Ordinances and By-laws (are in place)
- Plan is socially acceptable (Non-Essential Uses are not classified as Essential uses)
- Announcement system in place (notification)

Step 7 - Identify Management Team

Establish Management Team - Purpose, Structure, Roles and Functions

- Membership, Reporting to Who
- Decision-making
- Public Notification/Education
- Monitoring (Supply and Demand)
- Coordination/Communication
- Enforcement
- Records and Documentation
- Deactivation



Summary of Planning Steps

- Pre-planning Authority to plan
- Task Force or Group Establish Process, Goals and Public Involvement
- Recognize Existing Plans, Partnerships, Agreements
- Coordinate with and Notify State and Regional Agencies
- Identify Source Risks, Water Demand, Trigger-points and Plan Phased Responses
- Plan for Implementation Monitoring, Activation of Phases, Staff and Resources Needed, Public Notification and Enforcement
- Management Team (Responsibilities)
- Review, Evaluate, Up-date and Adopt Plan

QUESTIONS? & Comments



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